SELLER CANCELLATIONS

The most common grounds for a seller to cancel a purchase agreement are set out in the California Residential Purchase Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions ("CA-RPA"), which prescribes ten reasons why a seller may cancel. The cancellation provisions are found in Paragraphs 14C (1) and (2), and in Paragraph 14E of the CA-RPA.

Regardless of the reason, the seller must give some type of notice to the buyer, however (either a Notice to Perform or a Demand to Close Escrow) before the seller can cancel.

Seller may cancel if the buyer, after being served with the appropriate notice, fails to perform any of the following:

- 1. The buyer fails to remove the applicable contingencies.
- 2. The buyer fails to deposit the earnest money deposit or increased deposit into escrow.
- 3. The funds for the earnest money deposit or increased deposit are not good funds when deposited.
- **4.** The buyer fails to deliver the prequalification letter.
- 5. The buyer fails to deliver verification of down payment and closing costs.

- 6. Such verification is delivered, but the seller reasonably disapproves of the verification.
- 7. The buyer fails to return the TDS, NHD, lead disclosures or other disclosures if required to do so.
- 8. The buyer fails to sign a separate liquidated damages form for an increased deposit.
- 9. The buyer fails to deliver notice of FHA or VA costs or terms when there is either an FHA or VA loan.
- 10. The buyer does not close escrow on time.

These are not the only reasons that a seller may cancel the CA-RPA; other cancellation rights may be written into the contract, and of course, a seller and buyer may cancel the contract by mutual agreement. But beyond the reasons specifically stated in the CA-RPA or addendums, sellers should be directed to consult with their own attorney for advice.

Source: California Association of REALTORS "How a Seller May Cancel a Purchase Agreement: Checklist and Q&A." www.car.org



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